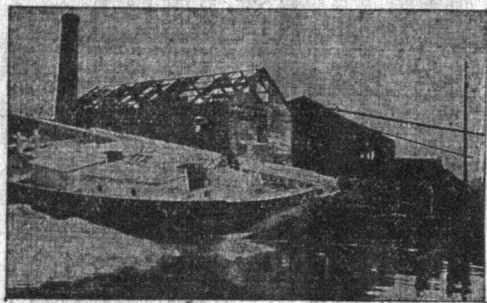


Nov. 14.

The Launching of the New Fishing Sch. Bay State



The accompanying picture was taken at the launching of the new sch. Bay State at Lantz's yard, Vincent street, recently.

The craft which with the new sch. Knickerbocker is being fitted at this port, will be equipped with two 100

horsepower Blanchard oil engines. When ready for sea, the vessels will start on their long trip around Cape Horn for the Pacific coast, where they will engage in the halibut fishery for the New England Fish Company.

Nov. 14.

CAPT. SANTOS STOCK \$45,000

Even though Capt. Manuel Santos of the fishing schooner Mary C. Santos didn't manage to break the highline record of the Provincetown fleet, which he established in 1910 by stocking in a period of nine months \$50,000, he managed, as usual, to keep his place at the season's highline, this making the 13th consecutive season that Capt. Santos has been highliner of the T wharf Portuguese fishing fleet.

His vessel stocked \$45,000 for the past nine months, and each man of the ship's crew received \$950 as his share of the vessel's earnings. In 1910 Capt. Santos established a highline record which no skipper in the Portuguese fleet has ever equalled and which he himself has not succeeded in again equaling.

Capt. Santos was born in the Azores, and acquired his early education in the fishing business there. For a number of years, starting in 1903, Capt. Santos had command of the schooner Philip P. Manta, with which he succeeded in establishing several high line records. His present schooner, the Mary C. Santos, was built especially for him, under his personal direction and is one of the stanchest craft in the fishing business. The skipper lives in Provincetown with his family, and only devotes about nine months of each year to fishing. He is known at T wharf, Boston, as one of the skippers who can always be depended upon for a good-sized catch of fish.

BAY OF ISLANDS HERRING NEWS

At North Arm the herring fishery has been brisk the past week, boats getting from 8 to 12 barrels.

There was a sign of herring at McIvers on Friday and Saturday.

Herring has been slack at Woods Island the past few days.

At Middle Arm there has been fair fishing.

John Furlong had quarter barrel herring off Curling, Monday morning. This is the first sign of herring in the Humber this season.

On Wednesday boats secured from two to eight barrels herring at Bonne Bay.

Laughlin McLean has chartered the sch. Shamrock and will engage in the Bay of Islands herring fishery this season.

There was good fishing at all ports of Bay of Islands last Wednesday, particularly so at North Arm, Middle Arm, Woods Island and Humber Arm.

Nov. 14.

Portland Fishing Notes.

Fish arrivals reported Tuesday were the Katie L. Palmer, 12,000; Albert W. Black, 20,000; North Star, 3000; Fannie Hayden, 10,000; Crusader, 3000, and the small boats 10,000.

Haddock were bringing a fancy figure at Portland Tuesday, and lucky indeed was any fisherman who brought in a sizeable fare of the fish. The market price was \$5 a hundred pounds, the best that has been obtained by fishermen in a long time. But then, haddock are pretty scarce, so that none of the captains who came in realized a very large fortune. To the westward the price is about the same, for the haddock are scarce all along the coast. Hake seem to be about the only thing that are running and these are worth comparatively little.

Portland fishermen have now given up all hope of finding any pollock off the Maine coast this year. The fish are being taken by the netters in large quantities to the westward, but hardly a one has been seen in Maine waters except those caught on the trawls. As the Maine fishermen look at it, the pollock fishing on the coast of the Pine Tree State has been a big failure for the present year. The fish are now heading south and have probably left the coast. It is because they are going to warmer waters that they are being caught by members of the Gloucester fleet.

A year ago, there were more pollock caught off the Maine coast than ever before in the history of the industry. This year there has been hardly a fish landed. Some declare it is because many of those caught a year ago were dumped into the water. It is a well established fact, that no fish will visit water for a year where dead fish have been thrown overboard.

Practically all of the netting fleet in Maine has now hauled up or gone into other lines of fishing. The pollock may be along in the spring, and then the search for them will be continued again.

Cannot Be Raised.

Capt. Thomas Murray, skipper of the schooner Myra Sears, which grounded on The Sisters near the entrance to Portsmouth harbor two weeks ago, arrived in Portland Tuesday. He came on the schooner Laura and Marion and brought with him his sails, anchors and whatever else was moveable.

Capt. Murray said that he believed the Myra Sears could never be raised. He worked to save her, but had given the job up, and had turned the schooner over to the United States government to be blown from the ledge. She is so deep that her weather rail is just awash at high tide.

PORT OF GLOUCESTER.

Arrived Today.

British sch. C. T. W., Plympton, N. S., wood for Gloucester Coal Co.
Sch. R. L. Fay, Boston for Bangor.
Sch. Annie T. Chase, Port Reading for Bangor.

Sch. Abbie S. Bowker, Newport for Swan's Island.

Sch. Henrietta Whitney, South Amboy for Southeast Harbor.

Sch. Winchester, South Amboy for Bar Harbor.

Sch. James and Ella, Boston for Plum Island.

Str. Reliance, Boston, for Plum Island.

Sch. J. H. Kennedy, Boston for Calais.

Sch. Hunter, Boston for Bangor.

Sch. Freddie Eaton, Boston for Bangor.

Tug Wyoming, towing barges L. V. No. 780, Tennants Harbor, for New York; L. V. No. 780, Pigeon Cove for New York; L. V. No. 797, Sullivan for Newport.

Tug Julia E. Moran.

Barge Number 9, Baltimore, coal for Gloucester Coal Co.

Make Price on Labrador Fish.

A meeting of all the fish exporters interested in the Labrador trade was held in the Board of Trade rooms, St. John's N. F., for the purpose of dealing on a price for the Labrador product. This meeting was called as a result of the fact that buyers of this fish in Spain have been trying to drive the price down to 19 shillings and the exporters who met united in an agreement not to sell for less than 22 shillings.

Adding to Fleet.

On the southern coast of Newfoundland many vessels are being built this winter, despite the slack fishery. Five crafts are to be put on the stocks in Fortune Bay and two in Placentia Bay, the latter for use at Cape St. Mary's, while the Fortune Bay vessels, which will be larger, will work on the Grand Banks. The construction of this flotilla and the repair of vessels already in use will occupy a good number of men all through the winter.

Portland Fish Notes.

Two hundred boxes of finan haddie were taken from the Central Wharf Cold Storage company's plant Wednesday and shipped to Chicago. This is the first time in years when the smoked fish have to be shipped so early to replenish the supply in the West. The amount smoked last winter was smaller than usual so that the dealers to the westward have run short. In the 200 boxes sent Wednesday were 10,000 pounds of the very delicious fish.

Unless there is a change in present conditions, it looks as if finan haddies would be scarce the coming winter. Haddock are now bringing such a high price fresh that it is unwise to smoke them, the dealers say. Unless there are more caught and the price drops, there is grave danger of a big shortage in the supply. The regular smoking season does not begin until next month, so that the fish may appear in larger quantities by that time. Some haddock have already been smoked in Portland, but very few.

Twenty and a half barrels of sardine herring were landed at the plant of the Central Wharf Cold Storage Co. Wednesday by the gasoline fisherman Viola Bell.

Fish arrivals reported Wednesday were the George H. Lube, 20,000; Angie B. Watson, 30,000; Albert D. Willard, 8000; Watauga, 3000.

Struck a Dead Whale.

The steamer Galileo of the Wilson line reached Boston yesterday from Hull, England, and went to Mystic Docks. Capt. Collins reported that on last Tuesday, in latitude 43 N. longitude 65 W., the Galileo struck a dead whale, which was floating almost submerged. The Galileo staggered and many of those on board thought she had struck a submerged rock. The whale was nearly cut in two. Instantly there arose a nauseating odor, which permeated the entire vessel, sickening most of the crew. Few of the men appeared at table for meals during the remainder of the day. The Galileo brought in 4000 tons of general cargo for this port and New York.

Nov. 15.

NEW YORK VIEWS SALT COD MARKET

A New York importer says: "Codfish is in a most unsettled position at the present moment. Norway, Pacific Coast, St. Johns and Gloucester all appear to be, and undoubtedly are, very firm in their ideas on codfish at this time. While the supplies in Norway and Pacific Coast have been ample, there has been a good demand, which disposed of a very large portion of their catch at profitable prices; fully warranting present holders in their firm ideas for the balance still on hand. St. Louis and Gloucester, as well as Halifax, are lightly stocked, particularly Halifax. There is probably less fish in Halifax today than there has been at this time of the year in many years, and Halifax dealers today are selling codfish cheaper than anyone else.

The motive seems fairly clear when low prices and feelings of depression are caused by those who have no stock, and therefore have little to lose by low prices, but something very material to gain by influencing the market at this time, so as to procure the supplies they will require at low figures. On the other hand buyers elsewhere may have been too keen for the goods, and have really paid too much for them. That is the situation today, one of uncertainty, and depending on the developments of the next few weeks.

Lunenburg catch is unsold, and Labrador fish at moderate prices is arriving in Halifax. Whether the supply of Labrador will be large, and whether Lunenburg will break, is a story which should be told within the next three or four weeks. Demand is only moderate, and if excessive stocks at high figures are carried into the new year, we shall doubtless again have a big break in prices in the spring, the same as took place in the early part of this year, and which has warned off many that sustained heavy losses through that decline.

Some of the export markets are already affected by the low quotations coming from Halifax, with the usual result of an absence of business, and buyers afraid to commit themselves for fear of still further and heavier declines.

Advices from St. Johns state that the advance in the price of the good grades of codfish continues, the choice goods being sold at \$6.60. It is believed that the top price has been reached, and that further supplies will bring down values very soon. Many fishermen are still working in the sheltered coves, and a number of medium sized catches have been secured. Labrador shore cured fish has been bringing \$6 to \$6.40, and ordinary cure about \$4. The weather from the middle of September was favorable for curing.

Later news from St. Johns states that a good deal of dry fish has been received there recently, but owing to the backward weather only a small amount landed. Some prime, large merchantable cod brought \$6.70 per qtl. It is believed that the total shipments from the Labrador coast this season will be about 200,000 qtls. Shipments are reported as follows: To the Mediterranean, 147,000 qtls.; to Halifax, 13,600; to England, 7162, and to Gloucester, 2400.

Shelburne County Led.

Notwithstanding that the weather conditions during the part of October were bad and resulted in the destruction of considerable gear, the Nova Scotia fishermen had a profitable month in connection with the mackerel and herring business.

Shelburne county was high line for both mackerel and herring. The mackerel caught was valued at \$35,000, and the herring at \$21,000. Queens county mackerel catch was valued at over \$20,000, and Lunenburg at about \$12,000. The Yarmouth mackerel catch had a value of about \$10,000, and the herring catch \$10,000. Digby mackerel catch at \$20,000 and herring \$1500.

The catch of cod and haddock fell off on account of the men being engaged in mackerel and herring netting. Altogether, the month has been a very successful one, and some of the fishermen stocked unusually large sums.

Nov. 15.

OUTRAGES ON GILL NETTERS

Nets Destroyed on Fishing Grounds and in Reel Yards—Men Band and Offer Big Reward.

One of the meanest and most despicable works of wanton destruction has been brought to notice by the offer of a reward of \$200 in another column for the arrest and conviction of persons destroying nets belonging to the little fleet of gill netting fishermen.

The success of this branch of the fishery and the growth of the fleet has unfortunately caused a spirit of jealousy in certain quarters and although there has been unmistakable evidences of this on various occasions by molesting of nets, probably not so great a wholesale damage has ensued as has come to notice recently.

Two weeks ago, a string of nets belonging to the little steamer Ibsen were badly cut and destroyed, while last Sunday, a set belonging to the

steamer Geisha suffered a similar fate. It has been a frequent occurrence of late for the gill net fishermen to go out and find their buoys have been cut or their nets dragged along the bottom as though with some trawl anchor and picked off the fish that have become meshed.

Not satisfied with destroying and damaging the gear, while set, vandals visited Leighton's wharf, Wednesday evening, where several reels of nets were drying and slashed and cut the twine on seven reels badly, damaging some 30 nets.

Aroused and alarmed by the destruction of their property which means the loss of many dollars, the gill netters have formed an association for their mutual welfare and protection and have posted a reward of \$200 for information that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who destroyed the nets of the Ibsen and Geisha, also for the arrest and conviction of any one who have, or hereafter molest in any way gill nets.

The gill net fishermen are bound to stop the practice and stand ready to pay as many rewards as necessary in order to put a stop to this most despicable business.

Nov 15.

MORE LIGHT ON OTTER TRAWLING

Regarding the attempt of the British fishermen to have otter trawling for herring prohibited, the Boston Transcript says editorially:

"The sequel to the British protest against trawling for herring has been prompt. The deputation which waited on Mr. Runciman, president of the Board of Fisheries, effectually stirred things up. The fishermen asked nothing less than the prohibition of trawling for herrings. And a member of the Government who suggested that alteration of the mesh might serve only drew a reaffirmation. Again the evidence offered recalled similar testimony against the steam trawlers on our own coast. One skipper told of a catch of 1200 boxes of fish of which only 150 boxes were landed, the rest of the fish being too immature to be marketable. A Dutch fishing master present at the meeting said he had been astounded at the quality of fish thrown overboard. There was no evading the evidence. Neither was any disposition to do so manifest on the part of the Government; the question became merely one of procedure. Obviously, as Mr. Runciman pointed out, any action would need to be international, since merely national restraints would leave the herring fishery a prey to foreigners. But this international agreement the officials pledged themselves to attempt.

"The question is of sufficient importance for the London Times to have treated it in a leading article, from which it is gathered that Great Britain stands in relation to the herring fishery virtually where the United States and Canada stand in relation to the fisheries of our own coast generally. It is time to restrict; the only question is to the extent and the method of restriction. Incidentally the Times admits that 'the magnificent bottom fishing of the North Sea is showing signs of deterioration by the wholesale removal of immature fish.' Which is conceding a great deal—for the Times. It is precisely this deterioration of our own off-shore fisheries that the present governmental investigations by the United States and by Canada, have been undertaken with a view to prevent.

"That the British herring industry is

already committed to steam we may infer from this conciliatory sentence: 'We cannot in the face of the whole trend of modern industry forbid the introduction of machinery into the herring fishery.' But, though trawling cannot be stopped, there is no reason why it should not be regulated by international agreement. Luckily the fisheries of this coast are not committed to the use of the beam and otter trawls which have admittedly devastated the North Sea bottom.

"The larger aspect of this conservation of the fishing grounds is recognized by the Times:

"There is plenty of evidence that commercial greed is often very shortsighted, and that competition for the golden eggs easily leads to the killing of the goose. . . . It behooves us, therefore, to be doubly careful to run no unnecessary risk. In any case, it is safe to say that sheer wanton waste is a thing which civilized communities ought to stop if there is so much as a possibility that it may impair a valuable food supply."

"If this powerful British organ could afford to be perfectly frank it would probably admit (what is in the back of everyone's head during these discussions) that Great Britain would be glad if it might be back 40 years at a point where it could restrict the use of the destructive beam and otter trawls in the fisheries generally; at the point, to be precise, where the United States and Canada now stand."

Nov. 15.

Cuba's First Imports.

The Island of Cuba imported fish and fish products in 1911 of the total of \$1,692,247. Of that amount the United States contributed in value \$82,901, while the figures for Great Britain and Spain were \$472,170 and \$343,549, respectively. The exports of sponges from Cuba to the United States were valued at \$95,390, in 1911, and \$111,890 in the preceding year.

Will Go Gill Netting.

Steamer Bessie M. Dugan will engage in gill netting under command of Capt. Gaspee of Rockport.

Sch. Kineo at Shelburne.

Sch. Kineo, Capt. Nathaniel Greenleaf, was at Shelburne, N. S., yesterday, with 3000 pounds of halibut.

Nov. 15.

SALT COD HERE FROM BELLEORAM

Br. Sch. Allan F. Rose Has
Full Cargo for the Gorton-Pew Co.

Another Newfoundland salt cod cargo is here, the British sch. Allan F. Rose from Belleoram arriving in port yesterday afternoon with 289,850 pounds and 10 cases of canned salmon for the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

Two small fresh fares down from Boston were taken by the splitters this morning. They were schs. Hortense with 20,000 pounds and Adeline with 12,000 pounds.

Most of the gill netters were out yesterday, and some good sized fares of pollock were landed. The boats are picking up a few hake, which are also going to the splitters.

The torchers did nothing last night, on account of the storm.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Steamer R. J. Kellick, gill netting, 4900 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Anna T., gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Quoddy, gill netting, 9979 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Ethel, gill netting, 10,665 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Evelyn H., gill netting, 8000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Philomena, 5100 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Medomak, gill netting, 4800 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Margaret D., gill netting, 5900 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer F. S. Willard, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Prince Olaf, gill netting, 4400 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer George E. Fisher, gill netting, 7500 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Geisha, gill netting, 4500 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Bethulia, gill netting, 4800 lbs. fresh fish.

Steamer Venture, gill netting, 11,565 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Gertrude T., gill netting, 6990 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Ibsen, gill netting, 6530 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Nashawena, gill netting, 8290 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Allan F. Rose, Belleoram, N. F., 289,850 lbs. salt cod, 10 cases canned salmon.

Sch. Hortense, via Boston, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Ech. Adeline, via Boston, 12,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Ramona, Newfoundland.

Sch. Pythian, pollocking.

Sch. Motor, mackerel netting.

Sch. Lafayette, mackerel netting.

Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, mackerel netting.

Sch. Mabelle E. Leavitt, mackerel netting.

Sch. Julietta, mackerel netting.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish

Trawl bank cod, large, \$4.25; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$2.75. Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2; snappers, \$3.25.

Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75; snappers, \$3. Dory handlining codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4.12 1-2; snappers, \$3.50.

Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.

Drift codfish, large, \$4.25; mediums, \$3.62 1-2.

Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.

Pollock, \$1.50.

Hake, \$1.50.

Haddock, \$1.50.

Large salt mackerel, \$20.50 per bbl.; small, \$16.25 and \$19 per bbl. for fare lot.

Fletched halibut, 10c per lb.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.

Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.

Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.

All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.

Hake, \$1.15.
Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.
Dressed pollock, 80c; round, 70c.
Bank halibut, 18c lb. for white, 15c per lb. for gray.
Fresh mackerel, 30c for large, 20c for medium.
Fresh herring, \$1 per bbl. to salt; \$2 per bbl. for bait.

Pay in Herring.

In an action brought by Otoysur Takeda and about 50 other Japanese fishermen against the Imperial Fisheries Co. in Vancouver, B. C., for the collection of claims amounting to over \$10,000, a feature of the testimony was to the effect that a mortgage given for \$20,000 was to be paid not in money but by the delivery of 13,000 tons of herring.

Nov. 15.

RECEIPTS ARE LIGHT TODAY

T Wharf Has Biggest Mackerel Dragging Trip of Season Yesterday Afternoon.

T wharf had but little to talk about in the line of fresh fish this morning, but one good-sized fare arriving since yesterday. Sch. Teazer, Capt. Peter Dunskey, has a fare of 10,000 pounds of halibut, besides 48,000 pounds of fresh fish and 10,000 pounds of salt cod. Capt. Dunskey sold his halibut at 15 cents a pound for white and nine cents a pound for gray.

Other arrivals are schs. Grace Otis, 5000 pounds pollock; Margaret Dillon, 28,000 pounds mixed fish; Genesta, 7600 pounds; Sarah, 9000 pounds pollock.

Yesterday afternoon, sch. Lillian arrived from dragging with 4000 large fresh mackerel.

Haddock was quoted at \$3.50 a hundred, wholesale, large cod, \$5; market cod, \$4; hake, \$1 to \$1.50; pollock, \$1.75 and cusk, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Grace Otis, 5000 pollock.

Sch. Margaret Dillon, 15,000 haddock, 1300 cod, 10,000 hake, 2000 cusk.

Sch. Genesta, 6500 haddock, 500 cod, 600 hake.

Sch. Sarah, 9000 pollock.

Sch. Teazer, 2000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 600 hake, 30,000 cusk, 10,000 lbs. salt cod, 10,000 halibut.

Haddock, \$3.50 to \$5 per cwt.; large cod, \$5; market cod, \$4 to \$5; hake, \$1 to \$1.50; pollock, \$1.75; cusk, \$1.50 to \$1.75 halibut, 15 cents for white; and 9 cents for gray.

Sch. Lillian, 4000 fresh mackerel.

BONANZA FOR SCH. LILLIAN

Little Netter at T Wharf Yesterday Afternoon With 4000 Fresh Mackerel.

Sch. Lillian, one of the fleet of draggers, arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon with a big fare of fresh mackerel, hailing for 4000 fish in count, which is the largest single fare brought in since the netting season opened.

As mackerel are in good demand, just about now, the craft readily disposed of her catch to the T wharf dealers, which should realize a stock handy to \$1000, which is pretty good for one night's fishing.

Nov 15.

Getting Up-to-Date.

Of the 700 dory fishermen at St. Pierre, Miquelon, it is said that fully 600 are installing or about to install motors in their fishing dories, and it is predicted that by next year every dory fisherman in the business at that section of the French province will have a motor in his fishing craft. At the beginning of the season there were only 36 motor fishing boats at St. Pierre. At this time there are fully 200 motor fishing boats at work daily, and others are installing engines as fast as the motors arrive.

HALIBUT FROM THE WEST COAST

Many Cases from Ketchikan Alaska Received at Portland Recently.

In some of the fish houses of Portland Friday, handsome halibut, frozen as stiff as a board and spotlessly white were to be noticed, the Portland Press says. They had just been taken from big cases in which they had been carefully packed in ice.

On these cases were words which showed the fish had been received from "Ketchikan, Alaska."

Portland eating Alaska halibut—it seems almost out of reason, but as a matter of fact, all the halibut that have been used in Portland during the past few days have come from the most northern possession of the United States. Caught by the hardy fishermen of that country, they were frozen almost as soon as taken from the water, shipped by steamer to Seattle and from there by rail to Boston. The fish received in Portland came by train from Boston.

Not before has the local halibut market been in such a condition as it now is. Fish have been received from Pacific coast before, but never before have Alaska halibut been sold here. It has all come because there have been no "green" halibut in the market. Fishermen who usually get big fares have been out and brought back small trips. Friday the schooner Avalon was in Boston with 7000 pounds of halibut, the first received in a week and a mere handful at that. Western halibut were being quoted at 16 cents in the Hub Friday; the fish brought in by the Avalon were sold at 18 to 19 cents, a figure that has never before been approached.

No one need have any hesitancy about eating Alaska halibut. They look even better than some of those landed here by the American vessels. They come all dressed and are even whiter than the variety caught in the Atlantic. Not many are being received, for the price is pretty high. But what are brought here are sold and in the retail stores the fish bringing 20 a pound and better.

Some of the people on the wharves Friday were saying that if the fish continue to be caught as they have been, it will not be long before there are no fish in the Atlantic at all and the whole supply for Portland will have to be secured from the Pacific coast. But of course that is going a little too far.

FISHERY PACT NOW RATIFIED

Recommendations of Hague Tribunal on Matters Now in Effect as Law.

Delimitation of Bays of Canada Agreed Upon—No Future Fisheries Regulations in Effect Unless First Referred To and Approved by a Mixed Commission—Treaty Was Signed Yesterday.

Of greatest interest locally is the fact that Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce yesterday exchanged ratifications of the treaty signed July 7 last, providing for an adjustment between Great Britain and the United States of the North Atlantic fisheries controversy, in accordance with recommendations in the Hague Tribunal award. The convention already has been approved by the Senate. In substance it prescribes the boundary waters and provides a commission to pass upon the reasonableness of local Canadian and Newfoundland fisheries regulations.

One of the points settled by the fisheries treaty is that neither Great Britain nor its colonies may impose regulations on American fishermen, exercising their treaty rights in the territorial waters of Newfoundland or Canada, unless such regulations are held to be reasonable by an impartial tribunal. In case of dispute neither Great Britain nor the United States can be sole judge of the regulations.

The fishermen will know before the beginning of each season just what regulations will be in force that season, thus putting to an end the former practice on the Newfoundland coast of imposing regulations on short notice or without any notice. The results secured sustain the chief contentions of the United States in the arbitration.

The Treaty is practically in conformity with few modifications, with the recommendations of the Hague Tribunal on the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries. Arbitration in regard to

ommended for the consideration of the Parties certain rules and a method of procedure under which all questions with that provided in Chapter IV of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, of October 18, 1907, except in so far as in accordance with the principles laid down in the award, and the Parties having agreed to make certain modifications therein, the rules and method of procedure so modified are hereby accepted by the Parties in the following form:

1. All future municipal laws, ordinances, or rules for the regulation of the fisheries by Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland in respect of (1) the hours, days or seasons when fish may be taken on the treaty coasts; (2) the method, means, and implements used in the taking of fish or in carrying on fishing operations; (3) any other regulations of a similar character; and all alterations or amendments of such laws, ordinances or rules shall be promulgated and come into operation within the first 15 days of November in each year; provided, however, in so far as any such law, ordinance, or rule shall apply to a fishery conducted between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of February, the same shall be promulgated at least six months before the 1st day of November in each year.

Such laws, ordinances, or rules by Great Britain shall be promulgated by publication in the London Gazette, by Canada in the Canada Gazette, and by Newfoundland in the Newfoundland Gazette.

After the expiration of ten years from the date of this Agreement, and so on at intervals of ten years thereafter, either Party may propose to the other that the dates fixed for promulgation be revised in consequence of the varying conditions due to changes in the habits of the fish or other natural causes; and if there shall be a difference of opinion as to whether the conditions have so varied as to render a revision desirable, such difference shall be referred for decision to a commission, possessing expert knowledge, such as the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commission herein after mentioned.

2. If the Government of the United States considers any such laws or regulations inconsistent with the Treaty of 1818, it is entitled to notify the Government of Great Britain within forty-five days after the publication above referred to, and may require that the same be submitted to and their reasonableness, within the meaning of the award, be determined by the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commission constituted as hereinafter provided.

3. Any law or regulation not so notified within the said period of forty-five days or which, having been so notified, has been declared reasonable and consistent with the Treaty of 1818 (as interpreted by the said award) by the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commission shall be held to be reasonable within the meaning of the award; but if declared by the said Commission to be unreasonable and inconsistent with the Treaty of 1818, it shall not be applicable to the inhabitants of the United States exercising their fishing liberties under the Treaty of 1818.

4. Permanent Mixed Fishery Commissions for Canada and Newfoundland, respectively, shall be established for the decision of such questions as to the reasonableness of future regulations, as contemplated by Article IV of the Special Agreement of January 27, 1909. These Commissions shall consist of an expert national, appointed by each Party for five years; the

third member shall not be a national of either Party. He shall be nominated for five years by agreement of the Parties or failing such agreement, within two months from the date, when either of the Parties to this Agreement shall call upon the other to agree upon such third member, he shall be nominated by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.

5. The two national members shall be summoned by the Government of Great Britain, and shall convene within thirty days from the date of notification by the Government of the United States. These two numbers having failed to agree on any or all of the questions submitted within thirty days after they have convened, or having before the expiration of that period notified the Government of Great Britain that they are unable to agree, the full Commission, under the presidency of the Umpire, is to be summoned by the Government of Great Britain, and shall convene within thirty days thereafter to decide all questions upon which the two national members had disagreed. The Commission must deliver its decision, if the two Governments do not agree otherwise, within forty-five days after it has convened. The Umpire shall conduct the procedure in accordance with that provided in Chapter IV of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, of October 18, 1907, except in so far as herein otherwise provided.

6. The form of convocation of the Commission, including the terms of reference of the question at issue, shall be as follows:

"The provision hereinafter fully set forth of an act dated published in the Gazette, has been notified to the Government of Great Britain by the Government of the United States under date of as provided by the agreement entered into on July 20, 1912, pursuant to the award of the Hague Tribunal of September 7, 1910. Pursuant to the provisions of that Agreement the Government of Great Britain hereby summons the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commission for (Canada) (Newfoundland) composed of Commissioner for the United States of America, and of Commissioner for (Canada) (Newfoundland) who shall meet at Halifax, Nova Scotia with power to hold subsequent meetings at such other place or places as they may determine, and render a decision within thirty days as to whether the provision so notified is reasonable and consistent with the Treaty of 1818, as interpreted by the award of the Hague Tribunal of September 7, 1910, and if not, in what respect it is unreasonable and inconsistent therewith.

"Failing an agreement on this question within thirty days the Commission shall notify the Government of Great Britain in order that the further action required by that award shall be taken for the decision of the above question.

"The provision is as follows:....."

7. The unanimous decision of the two national Commissioners or the majority decision of the Umpire and one Commissioner, shall be final and binding.

8. Any difference in regard to the regulations specified in Protocol XXX of the arbitration proceedings, which shall not have been disposed of by diplomatic methods, shall be referred not to the Commission of expert specialists mentioned in the award, but to the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commissions, to be constituted as hereinbefore provided, in the same manner as a difference in regard to future regulations would be so referred.

ARTICLE II.

And whereas the Tribunal of Arbitration in its award decided that—

In case of bays the 3 marine miles are to be measured from a straight line drawn across the body of water at the place where it ceases to have the configuration and characteristics of a bay. At all other places the 3 marine miles are to be measured following the sinuosities of the coast.

And whereas, the Tribunal made certain recommendations for the determination of the limits of the bays enumerated in the award;

Now, therefore, it is agreed that the recommendations, in so far as the same relate to bays contiguous to the territory of the Dominion of Canada, to which Question V of the Special Agreement is applicable, are hereby adopted, to wit:

In every bay not hereinafter specifically provided for, the limits of exclusion shall be drawn three miles seaward from a straight line across the bay in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten miles.

Nov. 16.

Pensacola Fish Receipts.

Fish receipts at Pensacola will greatly swell the total receipts for the week and if the smacks continue to come in during the balance of the week as they came in today, the week will be one of the biggest in several months, says the Pensacola News of Monday. Nearly 100,000 pounds of snappers and nearly 50,000 pounds of groupers were discharged at the two docks, a major portion of the catches go to the E. E. Saunders Company, which company had five barrels as against one for the Warren Fish Company.

The arrivals and respective catches reported today are as follows:

	Pounds	Smack	Snapper	Grouper
Louise Harper	18,000		6,000	
Albert Geiger	8,000		8,000	
Sheffield	20,000		10,000	
Mary E. Cooney	20,000		10,000	
Ida S. Brooks	20,000		10,000	
Culebra	12,000		5,000	
Total	98,000		49,000	

The Culebra was the only arrival reported to the Warren Fish Company during the day.



CHANDLER P. ANDERSON.
Counselor State Dept., Who Drafted Treaty On Part of the United States.

Questions One and Five of the award, the former relating to the fishing regulations and their reasonableness and the latter to the question of Bays and the Three Mile Limit.

The Treaty in Full.

The treaty in full is as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Whereas the award of the Hague Tribunal of September 7, 1910, rec-